TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS. Second Session.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1847.

Numerous petitions from Pennsylvania, pray-ing the abolition of slavery in such manner as will conform to the constitution and to the best interests of the people, were presented by Messrs.
Huntington, Evans, Upham, Corwin, Dayton and
others. The question of reception being raised,
they were laid on the table.

After the presentation of further petitions, and

the disposal of private bills, the bill to establish the office of Surveyor-General in Oregon was

The resolutions offered a few days ago by Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the mod in which funds have been transmitted to the South, and also as to whether, in his opinion, the Sub-Treasury law ought not to be repealed, were

baken up.

Mr. Huntington was glad the resolution had been introduced, because it would tend to show the workings of that beautiful system the Sub-Treasury. He suggested an alteration of the resolution so as to make the call upon the President instead of the Secretary of the Treasury. He also suggested the propriety of withdrawing the latter portion of the resolution, because he was averse to calling for the opinions of any head of department, relative to this or that measure .-Every man of business must see that not a dollar of the loan could be negotiated while this odious ninion of a Secretary could alter. Besides, tha officer, in his annual report, has already intima-

ted that there would be no modification of the law.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, adopted the suggestions and modified his resolutions according ly, but, before the question was put, on motion of Mr. Speight, the Senate resumed the considera-

tion of the special order, viz: the House "ten regiment" bill.

The question pending was, on the motion of Mr. Hanegan providing for the appointment of a chaplain to each regiment, to receive a salary equal to the pay and enrollment of a Major of draggons.

After a long debate Mr. Hanegan modified his motion so as to leave the blank for the compensation.

Mr. Sevier moved to fill the blank by "\$500"

per annum, with local-tions per day.

Mr. Webster moved to increase the amount
annum, with the forage and rations, to \$1000 per annum, with the forage and rations, which was agreed to. Ayes 29, noes 17.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, it was provided that each chaplain shall be elected by said regi-

The amendment thus amended, was agreed to. Yeas 38, nays 4.

Mr. Houston offered his amendment providing that the officers shall be elected, and for the pur-

pose of having the floor to-morrow, he moved an adjournment, which was agreed to, and the Sen-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Personal explanations again occupied nearly an hour of the time of the House this morning—
The first was from Mr. Payne, in reference to the leading editorial in the National Intelligencer of this morning. The next was by Mr. Ashman, in reply to Mr. Payne. Then Mr. Sawyer obtained leave to explain, and reiterated certain charges made yesterday by him against Mr. Cul-ver, and pledged himself to prove that he, Mr. Culver, had endeavored, improperly, to obtain from Masonic Lodges their secrets, for publication. Mr. Culver pronounced the statement false, and said he was hard to force into a fight, but if now compelled, he should insist upon his right, as the challenged party, to make choice of his

own weapons.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Tibbatts in the Chair, and took up the bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes and a loan. Mr Crozier of Tennessee, addressed the Com mittee at length, in opposition to the administra-tion, in defence of Gen. Taylor, and in reply to the remarks the other day of Messrs. Fickl Thompson, of Mississippi. [Neither Mr. Fick-lin nor Mr. Thompson, as they stated, had ever doubted the courage of Gen. Taylor, but Mr. Thompson thought that he bad not improved

promptly advantages obtained.]
Mr. Rathbun, at the conclusion of Mr. Cro zier's remarks, moved that the committee rise, and tion to close the debate in committee at 3 o'clock was lost, by yeas and nays, 65 to 104. The resolution was then adopted, also by yeas and nays 107, to 55, and the House, at twenty minutes to 3 o'clock, resumed the consideration of the bill in committee of the whole. Mr. Giles of Md. occupied the floor until the expiration of the time provided in the resolution, and proposed sundry

others offered, as the sections were read in order Amendments to impose an additional duty on al articles now taxed, until the debt incurred by the bill is paid; to repeal the Tariff of '42; to prohibit slavery in the new territory; and to levy a duty on tea and coffee; were severally proposed, rejected, or d clared out of order. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, the previous question was moved and sustained, the amendments concurred in, and the bill, as amended, read a third time and passed. A communiwas read, and then the House adjourned,

> FRIDAY JAN. 22, 1847. SENATE.

The bill from the House, authorising the issue of Treasury notes, was read twice, and referred on motion of Mr. Westcott, the Secretary of the Navy was requested to communicate to the the causes which induced the return of the frigate Cumberland and the steamer Missis-

sippi.

Mr. Cilley submitted the following preamble

Whereas, a speedy and honorable peace with the republic of Mexico is exceedingly desirable; and whereas, "the constitution of the United States has made no provision for our holding to reign territory, still less for incorporating foreign nations into our Union;" therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be

requested to order the army of the U.S., now in Mexico, to some place in the U.S. near the frontiers of the two countries.

On motion of Mr. Hanegan, the President was requested to communicate to the Senate any information he may possess in relation to the recent misunderstanding between Mr. Wise and the Br. zilian government.
The resolution of Mr. Johnson, of Md., calling

upon the President to report relative to recent transfers of the public funds from New York to New Orleans, how made and at what cost, was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Corwin, calling on the

Secretary of the Treasury to report the quantity of lands sold which had been offered for sale or subject to private entry over 15 years, was

Mr. Niles, from the post office committee, re-ported a bill supplementary to the act providing for the transmission of the mail to foreign countries in ocean steamers. Mr. Sevier introduced a bill to create the office

of Assistant Secretary of State. The special order, being the ten regiment bill spoke for an hour in defence of his amendmen changing the character of the troops from regulars

He was followed by Mr. Allen, who offered an amendment to strike out the whole bill and insert a provision to raise 10,000 volunteers in addition to the 50,000 authorized by the resolution of May last, and under the same restrictions.

Mr. Crittenden submitted an amendment pro viding that the company officers shall be elected; but that the field officers shall be appointed by the

Mr. Cass spoke in favor of regulars and in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Houston. Amendments were also proposed by Messrs. Archison, Jarnagin, and others, and the debate was continued, with every symptom of its being protracted to a late hour.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, spoke at some length, and directed his remarks to the "ways and m-ans" tor supporting these troops after they are authorized to be raised, and the various plans which had been submitted for conducting the

The amendments proposed by Mr. Houston were so amended, on motion of Mr. Criuenden as to provide for the election of company officers and the appointment of all of a higher grade by the President, and then rejected by a vote of 14 to 23. Mr. Atchison then moved to amend the the ground. A young man named

pending when, at a quarter to 7 o'clock, the Senate adjourned over until Monday, in order to afford the committee on Military Affairs an oppor-tunity on Saturday to attend to the examination of some papers at the War Department.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Boyd, from the select committee, to whom had been referred the bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers, musiciaus and pri-vates, both regulars and volunteers, of the army of the United States, reported back an amendatory bill, which was read twice, referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, or-

dered to be printed, and made the special order for Monday.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, asked the consent of the House to offer the following joint resolutions, which were read for information:

Whereas, it is no less desirable that the interests and honor of our country should be cordially sus-lained and defended, so long as the present war with the Republic of Mexico continues to exist, than that the conflict should not be unnecessarily prolonged, but should be terminated so soon as an honorable peace can be obtained;

And whereas, it is believed that a diversity of opinion prevails, to a considerable exient, as to

the ultimate aims and objects for which the war

should be prosecuted;
And it being proper that the matter should be settled by the clear expression of the legislative will solemnly proclaimed to the world:

Be it therefore resolved, by the Senate and House of hepresentatives of the U. States, in Compress assembled. That the prosecution of the way. gress assembled, That the prosecution of the war with Mexico is not waged with a view to conquest or the dismemberment of that republic, by the acquisition of any portion of her territory. eral seulement, on our part, of the questions growing out of the proper and rightul boundary of Texas, and the full recognition and proper provision on her part for all the just claims of our citmens. The whole to be adjusted by negotiation, to be instituted and effected according to the established forms of each government respec-

Objection being made to the reception at this time, Mr. Stephers moved a suspension of the rules, and on this m tion demanded the yeas and

A motion to suspend the previous orders and go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, was negatived, the yeas and nays be-ing demanded by Mr. Rathbun. Yeas 72, nays

The House then took up the private calendar, the bill for the relief of Alvia C. Goell being first in order. A motion to lay on the table was negatived, 112 to 78. The question then recurring on the passage of the bill, a motion was made to strike out \$20,000, (the sum which it is proposed to pay him in full for his services at the Washington Arsenal, in experimenting upon war rockets, &c, &c., and insert \$5,000. The amendment prevailed; yeas 116, nays 49. Mr. Bowlin moved a recommitment Lost. The previous question was demanded, sustained, and the bill passed by a large majority.

A great number of private bills, which had been ordered to be engrossed, was read a third

time and passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, on private bills. Several were read by their titles and objected to, when the committee rose, and the House adjorned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1847.

SENATE. The Senate was not in session to-day HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was engaged in the consideration of a bill establishing additional post-routes in Texas, and a proviso which Mr. Vinton of Ohio had offered as an amendment to the same. The Texas, and a proviso which Mr. Vinton of Ohio proviso was, that the route should not be extended into the territory of Mexico. This was discussed by Messrs. Vinton, Pillsbury, Dromgoole, Joseph R. Ingersoll and Kauffman, after which the amendment was put to vote and rejected-yeas

The bill was then read a third time and passed yeas 116, nays 50.

Mr. Brown of Virginia, by leave, submitted the following resolutions, which were laid on the ta-ble, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That it is expedient to prosecute the existing war with Mexico with all possible vigor, until that Republic consents to give or receive proposals for an honorable and permanent peace

netween the two countries.

Resolved, That this House will promptly vote men and money to prosecute the war in the manner and for the purposes indicated in the forego-Resolved. That it is inexpedient to connect with

licy calculated to embarrass the vigorous prosecution thereof.

TREMENDOUS FIRE IN BOSTON! Immense Loss of Property-One Hundred Buildings Desiroyed, &c., &c.

It appears that Boston has been visited by a errible fire, destroying one hundred buildings, and throwing over fifty families houseless upon the cold charities of the world. Annexed are the

A dreadful fire broke out in Boston at half-nest 10 o'clock on I hursday night. It commenced in the Bowling Saloon attached to the Neptune House, kept by Mr. Leonard Allen, in Haverhill street, North side; and owing to a strong west-wardly wind, blowing hard at the time, one of the most extensive conflagrations ensued which has been known there for many years. The Neping are among the sufferers who owned and occupied buildings on Haverhill street, and are arranged in nearly the order in which they were consumed. The carpenter shop of S. F. Watson; building and stock burned. Cushing & Robin's carbuilder, with a large quantity of stock and tools. The Free Stone Monument, and Grave Stone Manufactory of Mr. Henry Warren. From this, the fire had reached through to Beverly street, on the North, where several buildings were burned. The large store house on the South side of Haverhill street, and nearly opposite Mr. Warren's Marble Manufactory, was next on fire, and was much damaged. Next come the Saw M nulactory of Mr. William Mousley, entirely burned, together with a considerable portion of his s'ock. Marble Manufactory of Mr. J. Webb, whose less is very considerable. The next buildfactory of Mr. Roberts, a large quantity of stock was removed from this establishment; the shop of Mr. James Marshall, stair builder, Gerald's looking glass and picture frame manufactory.— Thomas Patton's Marble manuactory. Beverly street, Cheever's sawing and plan-ing mill, the dwelling house of Mrs Hazeline, the carpenter's shop of S. Dockham, and nearly every building on the street, easterly from the planing mill, and up to Thatcher street, were de-stroyed. On Medford street, the carpenter's shop of Benjamin Abbot, the dwelling house and stable of Mr. N. Boynton, and the stable of John Dyer,

together with several other buildings of comparatively small value. 15 minutes before 2 o'clock, A. M .- We have just returned from the scene of destruction, which eggars all description. The rage and fury of the devouring element seem to be almost incontrollable. Haverhill street, Beverly street and Medford street are nearly la d waste- the fire raging furiously when we left. On the westerly side of Thatcher street, the large block of wooden dwellings belonging to Messrs John H. & Geo. W Collamore, was entirely destroyed, and many families rendered houseless. Their loss is about \$15,000, on which they were insured at the Fire-man's office for 5 000. On the same street, anoblock of wooden dwellings, belonging to David Fisher, was totally consumed. His loss is considerably less than that of the Messrs. Fisher, and we learn he was partially insured. Several small buildings in the rear of these blocks were

also burned. Half past 2 o'clock. A. M .- The fire has crossed Thatcher street, where it has burned the housewright and carpenter's shops of Messrs. Patch and J. Ridlon, and seven or eight other buildings. Here our gallant hremen, was the the raging element for nearly four hours, have the the raging element for nearly four hours, have conquered, and victory is about to crown their efforts. Last night was the coldest we have had this year, the very worst for the firemen. Engines sea, and other neighboring towns, were early on bill by striking out the first five sections and in- member of Lyman Engine Co. No. 5, was seri- fused to burthen the bill with the famous and

RICHMOND, VA.

Saturday Morning, January 23, 1847. The news from Europe by the Quebec is in teresting, so far as it shows the continued advance of the grain markets in all the European cities, as also a rise in the price of cotton, equal (say the New York calculators) to an increase of a million and a half dollars on the whole cotton crop of the United States. The most remarkable rise is in Indian corn; which has reached a price far above our American estimates of the value

of that article of food; it being sold at the price of

ordinary wheat.

We hear much from the Whig press of the ruinous measures of the present administration; creased revenue from customs, the shipment of specie from England to the United States (amounting, it is said, to ten millions of dollars, for our exports) which must keep the exchange down, the easy and healthy state of the money market, the numerous manufacturing enterprises recently established in every direction, and the flourishing condition of those in existence; we may well doubt whether the dressed to our readers, upon the dilatory course people can complain of the "ruin" produced by of Congress, so far as the House of Representain existence; we may well doubt whether the the Administration measures, which are now in full force, in the midst of the present universal the United States to terminate hostilities upon prosperity. A New York letter in the New Orleans Commercial Times draws a picture which all must assent to, and which presents the "panic" predictions of the Whigs in a most ridiculous view :

"The export trade has been prosperous beyond precedent, and has added in a most marked degree to the wealth of the nation The new year dawns upon us with bright prospects, whether to be realized or not, is enveloped in the mystery of the future. The flow of specie hither, the enhanced value of cotton, bread-tuffs and all agricultural products, with the almost certaints of a continued demand until the tate of the next European har-vest is decided—the immense builden from which the industry of the country is relieved by the mo-dification of the new Tariff-combined, would insure a remarkable state of prosperity. There exists a single drawback—the war. We trust ere long it may be removed by the restoration of

Every arrival from Mexico goes to prove the truth of the prediction, that the course pursued by the Whig presses and politicians of this country, (Daniel Webster beyond all,) in denouncing the war as "the President's war," and as "unjust, atrocious and damnable," has had the effect of cheering on the infatuated obstinacy of Mexican rulers, and in uniting their people in determined hostility against us. They see in these anti-American demonstrations what they regard as positive evidence of the justice of their cause, and endless and incurable dissensions among our own people. The Diario, the official organ of Mexico, of the 20th December, comments upon extracts from American papers, exaggerating the expenditures occasioned by the war, and the

difficulty of procuring loans. It says: "This proves that the position of the United tort-if the sovereign Congress should grant resources to the Government, and if all classes of society are prepared to contribute, in proportion to the exigency of affairs, our situation is not hopeless, and we may yet prevail over our ene-

In the same article it refers to the threat of an impeachment of Mr. Polk, and says: "In our opinion this is highly important, as i

shows what is the opinion entertained even in the United States with regard to the injustice of the war carried on against Mexico."

The Legislature of North Carolina adjourned last Monday, after passing 78 public laws, 134 private acts and 71 resolutions. Among their acts was one appropriating \$10,000 to the equipment and support of their regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war. The Whigs did not, however, adopt this necessary measure, without taking sides with the public enemy against their own Government-for the Preamble to the Resolution falsified history in stating that the war was brought about by our own Government .-The Democrats voted for the resolution, with a protest against the false and mischievous senti ments of the preamble. They sustained themselves manfully in the debate and their withering denunciations of the unpatriotic course of the Federal party, must tend to open the eyes even of

North Carolina Whiggery. It was not enough for the Federal members to violate all rules of justice in re-apportioning the Congressional districts and gerrymandering the State for their own political advantage. They must fill up the measure of faction by adopting a preamble, which was denounced on the floor of the Commons as Mexican, and which, in its effeet, virtually takes the side of Mexico. The Raleigh Standard refers to one independent Whig who had the manliness to dely party thraldom pen er shop; a very small portion of stock and tools saved. The shop of J. A. Southwark, stair "Mr. McKesson of Burke who stood forth for the "Mr. McKesson of Burke who stood forth for the truth-who told his party to their faces that their preamble, charging the war on the President. was unpatriotic in its nature and dangerous in its

The Democratic members did their whole duty, and defended their country's cause. "Mr. Courts hoped that this 'infamous preamble' would be de stroyed-that this 'foul stigma' upon the State would be wiped out. Mr. Bullock said the did not intend to be personal towards the gentleman whose less is very considerable. The next building occupied by C. Traverse, earpenier, and E. T. Keni, iron and junk dealer. The shop of J. C. Hackett, then the extensive coach manumer was speaking, he should have taken him for a Mexican."

The Federalists refused even to vote for a resolution "declaring, in substance, that North Carolina would sustain and support the U. States in the Mexican war; and this, after a warm discussion, in which Messrs. Mebane, Bayne, Rayner, Courts and Baxter took part, was decided in the negative—yeas 55, nays 59."

In voting for the preamble and resolution which the Federalists refused to separate, Mr. Austin answered in the negative, and gave notice that he should avail himself of his constitutional privilege to protest against the preamble. Mr. Bullock voted ave for the American resolution, and no to the Mexican preamble." Messrs. Flemming and Griggs delivered their votes in the same lan-guage. Mr. Jackson said, "No! his conscience would not let him vote for the preamble." McKesson voted for the resolution, protesting against the preamble. Messrs McMullen, Neal, Stone, and others, voted in the same lan-Mr. Webster voted for the resolution, but Courts, Ste against "the truth of the preamble;" and Mr. J.
H. White voted for the resolution; protesting against the "abominable preamble."

Under this head the Union of Thursday night announces the passage, in the lower House, of lions. Much complaint has been indulged in by of "Oh!" "Oh!") the press at the dilatory proceedings of Congress in adopting prompt and efficient measures for the prosecution of the war to a satisfactory and peaceful termination. Much time has been wasted in the introduction and discussion of slavery and other irrelevant matters; but this action of the House shows a determination on the part of our public men to devote themselves to the good work of meeting the emergencies in which the country is now placed. In announcing the result, it is a Wildes, a matter of especial gratification that the House re-

THE ENQUIRER. | the evil day which threatens the separation of the evil day which threatens the separation of the two grand divisions of our great confederacy is yet far distant. The Union, after a long article, in which it arrays the sentiments of the masses of the people in favor of vigorous action by Congress, adds the following as a P. S.:

"We rejoice to have witnessed the manly and patriotic proceedings of the House of Representa-tives in this day's report. It is the best day's work which has been done during the present session. We congratulate the people upon the passage of the loan bill at one heat. The bill was taken into Committee of the Whole this day, and after a violent and bitter speech from Mr. Crozier, of from the committee, and was then reported to the the previous question, and the nail was clinched by moving a reconsideration of the bill, and rewith this important supply bill a restriction on the extension of slavery to any new territory that may be acquired by the war. The chairman (Mr. Tibbatts) ruled out the proposed amendment, in which decision he was supported by the commit-

great energy of action, and we sincerely congrat-ulate the country on the spirited adoption of the measure. We might well expurge, therefore, some portions of the article which we have adtives is concerned—if it were in our power.— We would much rather award commendation than censure. We hail this decided movement, therefore, as the harbinger of a luture active spirit in the House. It is the bold and patriotic act of the enlightened representatives of a free people. The act is still more welcome, because the bill was carried by the overwhelming vote of 166 to

"We hope to see a sympathetic movement in the Senate of the United States. And thus the Secretary of the Treasury will be enabled to accelerate the accomplishment of a loan, which will be wanted to turnish money for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

"But we want men, too, as well as money. It is a subject of regret that the bill for raising ten regiments still langers in the Senate. It that measure had been passed a month ago, the ten this time, and a large portion of them forwarded to the theatre of operations. We are losing some of the precious period for preparation. We ought to be ready to employ our arms in the inter val which elapses between the time when the northers cease, and before the vomito begins, and when we may strike some decisive blows at the enemy. We trust to the energy of this day's movements in the House for animating and electrifying the other branch of the legislature. We should, with all possible desparch, make all efficient arrangements, that we may, with energy and action, prosecute an honorable war, for the purpose of securing a prompt and honorable peace."

finances of the Government and the commercial condition of the country, we quote from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. The public lands are pledged for the security of the loan : "No better bill could have been devised, under

the circumstances in which the National Treasury is placed, without injuring the Government credit, or having recourse to direct taxation or excise, and perhaps a temporary suspension of the operation of the Sub-Treasury law. "Twenty-three millions of Treasury Notes, bearing an interest of six per cent, per annum, and being fundable at any time at the million. We infer from this, that if Mexico makes an et- the holder in a United States six per cent, stock, will afford a means not inly of circulation but of permanent investment, and will relieve, not deress, the money market. Mr. Walker may safely stake his reputation on that bill, which now requires nothing but the sperdy concurrence of the Senate to place the finances of the country in a condition to prosecute the war with vigor, and to cover the national credit. Let Congress do

"The bill for the increase of our marine corps. which will soon be reported to the House from the Committee on Naval Affairs, contemplates increasing that corps by one thousand privates, (doubling their present number) and a propor-tional number of officers and non-commissioned officers; one-half of that number to be discharged after the close of the war against Mexico.

"It was quite time for that branch of the na-The present force scarcely suffices for the projection of the national property accumulated in our national dock yards, where watchmen are now employed at the rate of from 30 dollars to 40 dol lars a month, to supply the place of marines month, and being in every respect amenable to military law, and directly responsible to the commanding officers.
"To the want of a proper force of marines, we

must ascribe at least part of the rebuffs our naval force has met with in the Gult of Mexico.— Where a landing is to be effected, marines are not only a powerful auxiliary, but absolutely necessary. Sailors fight, no doubt, best on board of ships, but the peculiar discipline and factics of soldiers is indispensable where operations or shore are part of the enterprise. They are the men to be opposed to the regular troops, from the very manner in which they are armed, especially where the use of the bayonet is required to insure

In vesterday's Enquirer, we extracted from the Washington Fountain several items, which, if true, would have been of great moment to the country. In publishing them, we attached but little credit to their probability, and gave them as mere flying rumors. We were not, therefore, surprised to see in the Union the following correction, which we hasten, and with great satisfaction, to lay before our readers:

"A BUDGET OF BLUNDERS,-Several missiate ments, which appear to have originated in this ci-ty, are now in circulation in the newspapers.— Such as that General Taylor has been recalled from the army of Mexico, and that he has been ordered to Washington. Such, too, is the rumor, said to be founded on the authority of Comme dore Perry, that the Castle of San Juan de Ullog is not to be attacked, and also that Commo Such, too, is the rumor that 'government is in possession of the ultimate conditions on Mexico will consent to make a peace with the United States, and that it has determined to accede to them, if Congress will enable the Executive to meet the views of Mexico.' We know not upon what authority these things have been reported; but certain it is we do not believe there is any adequate authority or loundation for either of these statements."

By the last arrival from Europe, we learn that a mone'ary revulsion threatens to sweep over France, but at present there is no reason to doubt the ability of the Bank of England to reciprocate a transfer of specie to the Bank of France, sufficient to avert the apprehended suspension of specie payments. It cannot be doubted, however, that a very large drain of specie is flowing into this country from Europe, in payment for bread-

On Wednesday, the House of Representatives passed a bill, by the large vote of 136 to 33, liberalizing the present restricted right of suffrage in the city of Washington. Mr. Ashmun, a Whig Abolitionist from Massachusetts, opposed the bill, and tauntingly asked Mr. Payne, of Alabama, (a supporter of the bill,) why, if he was so Democratic, he did not extend the franchise to the free colored man of Washington? He thought the bill authorizing a loan of twenty-three mil- the hue of the skin made no difference. (Cries

> At a meeting of the Board of Regents of the stating that they had learned with profound sensibility of the death of the Hon. Isaac S. Pennybacker, a member of the Board, and in testimony of their high respect for the memory of their late associate, would wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

> The Board have not yet selected either of the various plans for the building submitted by the

THE ENQUIRER.

RICHMOND, VA

Monday Morning, January 25, 1847.

"You will see in the proceedings of the New York Legislature, that the Locofoco members voted against making appropriations for the sol-diers who are volunteering for the service in Mexico. This is not surprising. A party who sup-port the President in appointing Santa Anna to lead the Mexican forces against us, cannot be expected to vote for supplies to Gen. Taylor, whose duty it is to meet and conquer Santa An-na. These things will be remembered."

The above is taken from a letter of "Brutus," the correspondent of the Whig. He charged us, not long, since, with a want of fairness. Let us jecting that motion. Mr. Winthrop tried in vain the Wilmor proviso. He wished to incorporate and propriety. It is true, as he says, that the Desee how his own course comports with candor mocratic members of the New York Legislature did vote against such a resolution-but he cautiously suppresses the fact that they did so because of the Mexican preamble, which declared that the President of the United States has involved this Republic in a war with Mexico. This statement, so abhorrent to the truth and to the Armory, presented a bill to incorporate the Arplain duty of American patriots in a period of mory Company, for the purpose of manufacturwar, influenced their vote, though we think the Democrats erred in not voting the appropriation .-They might well have acted as the Democrats of the North Carolina Legislature towards a simi lar proposition-voted the money, and denounced and protested against the "Mexican" preamble. So much for the "fair" representations of "Bru-

Let us look a little further into the motives of this Anti-American preamble. It was moved by a Mr. Bloss of Rochester, an out and out Whig Abolitionist, of the Giddings "stripe." His avowed object was that they should adopt such a preamble as would be a justification to the members in the eyes of their several constituencies, "for voting money not asked for, for purposes of the General Government." Cannot the most casual observer see the plain drift of the preamble passed by the Whigs, which is to exculpate Mexico from all blame, and to fix upon the Administration the stigma of having provoked by unjust acts the war with that nation ?

The New York Globe unfolds the history of this Mr. Bloss, and exposes the inconsistency of his conduct. On the 27th of May last, at a meeting of the citizens of Rochester "to sustain the Ad-(his is the language of the Whig organ of Rochester,) Mr. Bloss made a flaming war speech, in which he said nothing of the President having "involved us in the war," as his preamble now talsely states. A series of resolutions was unaniling upon the blessings of peace, which cannot be soil and rights. Now, in the opinion of these same Whigs, it is the American Government that has been guilty of every species of "aggression" and

individuals, beyond which "forbearance not only ceases to be a viriue," but becomes positively its opposite; and we believe the American people have now reached that "point" in their "lorbear-ance" with the wrongs and outrages committed upon them by the faithless government of Mexiimprisoned our citizens, and committed aggressions and cruelties that would not for a moment have been tolerated or left unavenged, had they with our own; but in a spirit of forbearance and conciliation, with false promises and still more faithless performances - she has treated our min isters sent thither with messages of peace an eompromise, with contempt and insult-and, finally, after agreeing but recently to receive our envoy to negotiate a settlement of our difficulties, she again falsified her pledges, refused him an audience, and compelled him to demand his passports and depart; and at last, to cap the climax, she has sent her banditti and soldiers upon American soil and drenched it with the blood of American citi-

"Resolved, then, That the war which Mexico has thus wantonly commenced, ought to be prose-cuted with vigor and ceaseless energy, by this until the Mexican hordes are not only driven from our soil, but, it need be, until the Mexican government shall be compelled to sue for peace beneath the star spangled banner as it triumph over the vaunted "Halls of the Monte-

One of the present elitors of the Whig Albany Evening Journal offered a resolution approving "the action already taken by Congress, THE Ex-ECCTIVE AND HIS COUNSELLORS, to prosecute the tion." This, too, was unanimously adopted .-Need we a stronger comment than this brief history upon the inconsistent and party character of the "Mexican" movements of the Whigs in the New York Legislature? Such is a fair specimen of the Whig leaders every where. When Gen. a murmur of disapprobation was heard. No-Mexican soil-no voice was raised to deprecate tre movement, as inevitably leading to war .-When, however, Mexico forced us into the war. in spite of the remarkable forbearance shown by us, the Whigs raised the slogan of party, charged the President with having produced the war by sending Gen. Taylor to the Rio Grande, which, if he had not done, these same censors would have taken the other side and held him up as justly amenable to impeachment! Such is the consistency, the justice of the Whig leaders!

Contrary to the flattering anticipations excited by the vote on engrossment, the bill providing for the presecution of the James river and Kanawha Canal was defeated in the House of Delegates on Saturday by three votes only, 60 to 63. We regret the result, for we have regarded this as a State work, eminently calculated to unite the people of the East and West in the bonds of interest and good feeling. This work was warmly cherished by Washington, and its prosecution to the West zealously sustained by Marshall, Giles, and other distinguished Governors and Statesmen of Eastern Virginia. To that extent, then, we have regarded the faith of the State as pledged to its prosecution; and we yet hope to see something done this Winter in its behalt. We have reason to believe that a motion to re-consider the vote, rejecting the bill, will be made in a few days, and "PROSCRIBING PROSCRIPTION." John Banks, Whig, has been elected State

Treasurer by the Whig Legislature of Pennsylvania-superseding that tried and faithful officen Smithsonian Institute, they adopted a resolution, James Ross Snowden. This latter gentleman has safely conducted the State through all her financial difficulties, and they have been truly appalling. When bankruptcy threatened the Keystone State; when the payment of the interest on her public debt was regarded as almost hopeless, this "Loc. foco" Treasurer brought his energies and strong practical sense to bear upon the question, and Pennsylvania, by the confession of all parties, mainly owes her intact credit to this gentleman. Still he is coolly whistled down the wind

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1847. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. HOLLADAY, from the Committee on Claims, presented a bill releasing to Nancy Mun-ford, alias Walden, and others, the Commonwealth's right to certain estate.

Mr. FLOYD, from the Committee on Roads c, presented a report upon the petition of Joseph

Shafer, and a bill to incorporate the Beverly and Phillippi Turnpike Company; a bill directing the Board of Public Works to pay Shadrach White's claim as a contractor on the Price's Turnpike and Cumberland Gap road; a bill to declare Buffalo Creek a public highway; and a bill providing for the construction of several bridges on the Stannton and Parkersburg road Mr. BOCOCK, from Committee for Courts of Justice, presented reports upon the resolution for repealing so much of the 17th section of the act to regulate the solemnization of marriages, &c; and upon the remonstrance of the people of Green-brier against the removal of the Court of Ap-

peals from Lewisburg to the White Sulphur sitions and Grievas, or presented a bill changing the boundary line between the counties of Marion and Monotigalia.

Mr. GOUDSON, from the Committee on the

Mr. GOODSON was excused from serving on

the Committee to examine into the management PETITIONS, &c.

Petitions, &c., were presented and referred.

By Mr. EDGINGTON: A memorial of citizens of the town of Darkesville, in the county of Berkeley, remonstrating against the grant of a charter to said town, as asked for by other civi-zens thereof at the present session. By Mr. HOR-NER: Petition of citizens of the town of New Martinsville, asking that the said town may be incorporated; also, petition of the citizens of the county of Weizel, asking for the passage of an tion in said county. By Mr. STEPHENSON: Petition of citizens of Ruchie county, for the establishment of a separate election in that county Cabe and others, citizens of the county of Bed-ford, praying that a reduction of the tolls upon agricultural products may be made as a condiand Kanawha Company. By Mr. GRESHAM: Certain proceedings of the board of officers com-manding the 41st Regiment, relative to the musters of said Regiment. By Mr. DARRACOTT:
A memorial of the President and Directors of the
Louisa Railroad Company, complaining of
the violation by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Company, of a contract between said companies. (Referred to the joint committee, and ordered to be printed.) By Mr. SHEFFEY: Of A. H. B. Stuart and other Stockholders of the Valley Turnpike confalsely states. A series of resolutions was unanimously and by acclamation adopted. After dwellinia, asking for the incorporation of a company to ling upon the blessings of peace, which cannot be too highly prized or too strongly cherished, the resolutions proceed as follows. We quote this expression of opinion by a Whig city at length, because it shows how the question was regarded, sail county, for the revival of an act establishment. Construct a failteau from Harper's Ferry to Alexandria. By Mr BROWN: Of citizens of the Revenue for Hampshi ecounty—and on his motion it was recommitted, with additional evi-ence.

On motion of Mr. PERROW, the House took up the bill for the continuation of the James Ribefore the mist of party had elouded the political horizon and perverted the vision of politicians.—

Then it was Mexico, who had covered us with insult and injury, and trampled upon American soil and rights. Now, in the opinion of these same elections, to decide upon the question of continu- for the bill, and Mr. BURWELL gave the reatees to sell the same. By Mr. CARSON: Of James Robinson and others, of M. S. Lovett and others, and of Thomas Bryarly and others, each praying a repeal or suspension of the act relating to district free schools, so far as it applies to the county of Frederick. By Mr. HIETT: Of Jno. B. White, administrator of James Hopkins, de-ceased, of the State of Pennsylvania, for the pasmoney therein mentioned to the executors or dis-

Mr. LOVE: Three memorials of citizens of Fairfax, remonstrating against the division of said county, and annexing the same to the countizens of the town and county of Alexandriarican government has sought redress by peaceful and conciliatory negotiations, while Mexico has met our claims for restitution, and conciliatory negotiations, while Mexico has On motion of Mr. SYME-Resolved, That leave be given to bring in a bill conferring on the rity to cause a ship canal to be constructed from Petersburg to deep water on the Appomatox river; and, for that purpose, to raise by loan

or otherwise a sum sufficient to construct the same, with authority to levy tolls to defray the

current expenses of managing and keeping said canal in repair.
On motion of Mr. WATTS-Resolved, Tha the Committee on Finance enquire into the ex-pediency of providing by law for cancelling the old James River Bonds issued to George McIntosh, That the Committee on Propositions and Grievances be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing Bartholomew Dodson, of the county of Richmond, to celebrate the rights of matrimony, or join persons in marriage, in the counties of Richmond and Northumberland, upon the production to him of the usual marriage li-

On motion of Mr. LAYNE-Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture, &c., be instructed war and maintain the assailed dignity of the na- | a company in the county of Chesterfield, to be called and known by the name of The New England Woolien and Collon Manufacturing Company.

On motion of Mr. SHEFFEY-Resolved, That the Committee for Courts of Justice be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so who survives her husband without children, the Taylor marched his army to the Rio Grande, not title to such slaves and other personal property as such provisions as to the husband's deb s as to

rected to enquire into the expediency of so proupon joint obligations or other joint liabilities, where the defendants reside in different counties, writs of capias ad respondendum may be issued to any other county or counties, other than that in which the action was originated, so as to bring ner as is allowed in Chancery proceedings.

On motion of Mr. GRESHAM-Resolved, That the Committee on the Militia Laws be instructed to enquire into the expediency of re-es-

of Virginia Militia, in Richmond county, to be held at such times and places as the commandant of the said regiment may designate.

A bill to incorporate the Potomac and Ohio Railroad Company, was taken up, on motion of Mr. LEE, and was made the order of the day for

Puesday next.
On motion of Mr. HAYMOND, the engross ed bill for the construction of a turnpike road from the Northwestern Road to New Martinsville, in the county of Wetzel, was taken up and read a third time. Mr BURDETT submitted a ryder.

The bill was supported by

MOND, BURDETT, HORNER and EDG-INGTON, and opposed by Messrs. DUNCAN, YERBY and LEE; and, the question being on the passage of the bill, was determined in the negative by the following vote:

tive by the following vote:

Ayrs—Mesers. Layne, Sheffey, Johnson, Byrd, Boak, Small, Thompson of Botetourt, Bennett, Hambrick, Hill of Fayette and Nicholas, Evans, Wall, White, Calwell, Hiett. Thompson of Hamp-hire, Lancaster, Thompson of Jefferson, Patrick, Ballard, McIntyre, Haymond, Old ham, Wagzoner, Brown of Monongalia, Beirne, Edmundson of Montgomery and Pulsaki, Breathed, Edgington, Lanler, Tunstall, Cackley, Farfax, Sturm, Mayo, Harper, Oormao, Bare, Stick'ev, Tate, Burcett, Horner, Castleman. Stephenson and Floyd—45.

Nogs—Mesars, Jones of Chesterfield, (Speaker,) Custls, Hart, Harvie, McDearmon, Scrugge, Burwell, Macilla, Bocock, Morris, Mosby, Pox, Dickinson, Cardwell, Lacy, Slaughter, Irving, Thompson of Dinwiddle, Love, Scott, Smith, Stillman, Street, Carper, Carson, Jones of Gloucester, Leake, Carroll, Walker, Major, Stovall, Darracott, Lee, Duncan, Dillard, Godwin, Howard, Wallace, Gaines, Robinson, Gresham, Richmond, Harrison of Loudoun, Schooley, Edmondson of Lunenburg, Kelly, Banks, Browne of Mathews and Middlesex, Wats, Happer, Verby, Nelms, Oitser, Davis McPherson, Tatum, Newman, Cocke, Stone, Anderson, Daniel, McEllhenney, Morison, Hill of Shenandoah, Goodwin, Fitzbugh, Freeman and Chandler—67.

On mo.ion of Mr. SHEFFEY, the prearable

On motion of Mr. SHEFFEY, the preamble by his political opponents, and his office given to and resolutions authorizing the payment of school

An engrossed bill to amend an act entitled, An act incorporating a company to construct a turn-pike toad from Howardsville in the county of Al-bemarle, to the bridge across Rockfish river in the county of Nelson, was read a 3d time and passed.

The bill amending the act incorporating the Winchester and Hardy Turnpike, was then taken up.—On motion of Mr. LEE, the House

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1847. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Governor, enclosing the semi-annual report of the Superinterdent of the lirginia Military Institute; which, on motion of

Mr. DORMAN, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. NFLMS, five hundred additional copies were ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a communication from the President of the Board of Directors of the Western Lunatic Asylum, enclosing their nineteenth annual report; which, on motion of Mr. SHEFFEY, was laid on the table-five hundred copies ordered to be printed.
The SPEAKER announced the following as

The SPEAKER announced the following as the committee under the resolution submitted by Mr Syme, and adopted yesterday, conterring on the Common Halt of the lown of Petersburg authority to cause a ship-channel to be constructed from said town to the Appointant river—Messrs, Syme, Daniel, Mayo, Thompson of Dinwiddie, Walker, Oliver and Newton.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Propositions and Greatment and Proposition and Greatment and Proposition and Greatment and Proposition and Proposi tions and Grievances, presented a bill authorizing a separate election at the House of James Perguson, in Wayne county; and a hill amending the act entitled an act forming a new county out

of parts of the counties of Giles and Tazewell. The House then took up the engrossed bill to amend the act incorporating the Winchester and Hardy Turnpike Company.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. I.EE and CARSON; and opposed by Messrs. HUNTER, YERBY and THOMPSON of Jefferson.

YERBY and THOMPSON of Jefferson.

The bill was then lost by the following vote:

Aras-Mesers. Brown of Albemarke, Layne, Sheffey, Johnson, Byrd, Boak, Small, Thompson of Botetourt, Bennett, Bambrick, Scott, Hill of Fsyette and Nicholas, Evans, Street, Wall, Carson, White, Caiwell, Hlett, Thompson of Hampshire, Lee, Duncan, Luncaster, Patrick, Ballard, McIntvre, Haymond, Brown of Monongalia, Beirne, Edmindson of Minitgomery and Pulaski, Bresthed, Edgington, McPherson, Newman, Lamier, Tunstail, Cackley, Fairfax, Stomm, Mayo, Cook, Derman, Bare, Brown of Bockingham, Stickley, Tate, Budett, Gillespie, Horner, Goodson, Stephenson and Floyd-52.

Stykey, Tate, Burdett, Gilespie, Horner, Goodson, Stephenson and Floyd - 52.

Nors-Messra, Jones of Chesterfield (Speaker) Cusitis, Finney, Hart, Harvio, Powell, McDearmon, Seruggs, Burwell, Maclin, Bocock, Morris, Mesby, Fox, Dickinson, Lacv, Cardwell, Slaughter, Irving, Thompson of Dinwiddie, Roane, Love, Smith, Stillman, Carper, Jones of Gloucesler, Leake, Carroll, Walker, Major, Dillard, Godwin, Howard, Hunter, Thompson of Jefferson, Wallace, Gaines, Robinson, Gresham, Richmond, Harrison of Loudouin, Schooley, Poindester, Edmondsin of Lunenburg, Banks, Browne of Mathews and Middlesex, Waggoner, Goode, Williams, Kelly, Perrow, Watts, Happer, Yesby, Neims, Oliver, Davis, Tatum, Anderson, Strother, McEthenney, Mortson, Hill of Shenandoath, Goodwin, Holladay, Fitzhugh and Castleman -66.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the vote reject-

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the vote rejecting the bill was reconsidered; and on motion of Mr. LEE, the vote engrossing the bill was reconsidered-and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Roads, &c.

On motion of Mr. H!ETT, the House took up a resolution from the Committee on Finance, de

sons why he should vote against it. The bill was then lost by the following vote Arks-Messis, Brown of Albemarle, Hart, Layne, Harvie, Powell, Sheffey, Johnson, Bydd, Thompson of Botetourt, Bumbrick, Morris, Fox. Irving, Love, Scott,

Boteloutt, Embrick, Morris, Fax, Irving, Lave, Stott, Evans, Stottham, Wall, Carson, White, Leake, Carroll, Calwell, Darracott, Lee, Lancaster, Hunter, Thompson of Jefferson, Patrick, Butlard, Harrison of Loudonn, Haymond, O'dhim. Waggener, Brown of Monongalia, Beirne, Edmindson of Montgomery and Pulaski, Percow, Edgington, Newman, Lanier, Tunstall, Cackley, Fairfax, Anderson, Sirother, Mayo, Cook, Harper, Dorman, Brown of Rockingham, Tate, Holladay, Gillespie, Lacy, Hill of F. & N., Horner, Goodson, Stephenson and Floyd-60.

Nors-Messrs, Jones of Chesterfield (Spenker,) Custis, Finney, McDearmon, Scrugge, Burwell, Boak, Benett, Small, Macha, Botock, Musby, Dickinson, Cardwell, Slaughter, Thompson of Dinwiddie, Roane, Carper, Smith, Street, Jones of Gioucester, Walker, Majorilliett, Thompson of Hampshire, Dincan, Dillard, Godwin, Howard, Wallace, Gaines, Robinson, Gresham, Richmond, Schooley, A Clotyre, Condexer, Edmondson of Lunenburg, Ranks, Browne of Mathews and Middleset, Goode, Williams, Kelly, Watts, Happer, Yerby, Nelms, Oliver, Pavis, Scherson, Tatum, Cocke, Bare, Surum, McEffienney, Mortson, Hill of Shenandoah, Stickley, Goodwin, Fitchipp, Burdett, Castleman and Chandler—63.

RESOLUTIONS. On motion of Mr. WATTS-Resolved, by the General Assembly, That the joint Committee of the two Houses of the Legislature, charged to enquire into the conduct of certain railroad compapanies, have power to send for persons and pa-pers to aid their investigation of the various subects referred to them, and that they also have power to appoint a Clerk.

On motion of Mr. LOVE—Resolved, That the

Committee on Militia Laws be instructed to en-

quire into the expediency of abolishing all militia musters (except those of volunteer companies) and to substitute in lieu thereof some other method of enrolment, so as to ascertain the rank and file of the militia of the State.
On motion of Mr. MAYO-Resolved, That the Committee on Finance enquire into the exof this Commonwealth to sell refreshments therepublic exhibition or entertainment; and, if in their opinion expedient, to enquire into the amount of tax that should be paid for such license.

On motion of Mr. BALLARD-Resolved That the Committee on Roads, &c., be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending an act passed 2d March, 1846, entitled, An act providing for a road from the Guyandotte river in Logan county, to the Kanawha river, as to provide that the commissioners to be appointed by periment the location and construction of the said road, shall be required to cause the said road

to commence at and be constructed from some

of Lewis creek, nor below the town of Charleston, to the house of Edward Chapman, on Guyandotte river, in the county of Logan. PETITIONS. By Mr. HARRISON of Loudoun: Perition of G. Worthington, Chas. B. Tebbs and others, members of the Loudoun Lodge, No. 26, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, praying for an act of incorporation to enable them to pur-chase and hold for the purposes of that Institution certain real estate, and for other purposes. By Mr. HIETT: Petition from Thomas Duncan of Hampshire, a free man of color, praying for the passage of a law granting him the privilege of remaining in the Commonwealth. By Mr. DUN-CAN: An application from Amanda Woodward, CAN: An application from Amanda Woodward, praying the passage of an act, divorcing her from her husband John Woodward. By Mr WALL: Memorial of the President and Directors of the Bank of the Valley, asking leave to establish a branch in the town of Staunton, in Augusta county. By Mr. HART: Remonstrance of citizens of Albemarle against the petition of stock-bulders and others in central to the Biyance. holders and others, in regard to the Rivanna Navigation Company. By Mr. SHEFFEY: Of the President of the Valley Turnpike company, praying that the annual meetings of the stockholders of said company be hereafter held on 4th June, as is now required by law. By Mr. COOK: Of chizens of Roanoke, asking aid to the Virginia Collegiate Institute, either in the form of a loan or donation, as may be most expedient. M .GOODE presented a petition from Gray-son reflecting on the character of the member

had received the petition with a request that he should present it to the House personally.—
He knew nothing of the charges, and he hoped that the member from G. & C was present.

Mr. CARROLL said that this was the fourth occasion they had been referred to the Commit cution by an old crazy man, whom, when his com-

reference to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Many other members addressed the House upon the destination to be given to the petition—among them Messrs, DAVIS and BANKS, who said that they had been members of the Com mittee on Elections for many years, and that the consideration of these charges after investigation, as they saw to ground for the charges.

Pending the consideration of a motion made by Mr. BAYMOND to reconsider the vote by